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Lagos. The South Nigeria Railroad is to extend from Lagos to Sungeru in Northern Nigeria. Our map shows the unbroken part of the line from Lagos, indicating the section of this railroad now completed. It is being pushed forward with energy, will attain the Niger at Jebba within less than a year, and in eighteen months trains will be running to Sungeru, where they will connect with the North Nigeria Railroad.

A bridge will be thrown over the Niger at Jebba, but all effort will first be devoted to completing the railroad, and trains will be ferried across the Niger until the bridge is completed.

These enterprises are significant, for they are certain to be great factors in the development of very promising parts of West Africa. Lagos is now the largest commercial centre on the Atlantic coast of the continent. An agricultural fair in that city recently testified to the importance which farming interests are already attaining. Many native farmers were among the exhibitors, and such exhibitions are regarded as having important educational influence upon the natives.

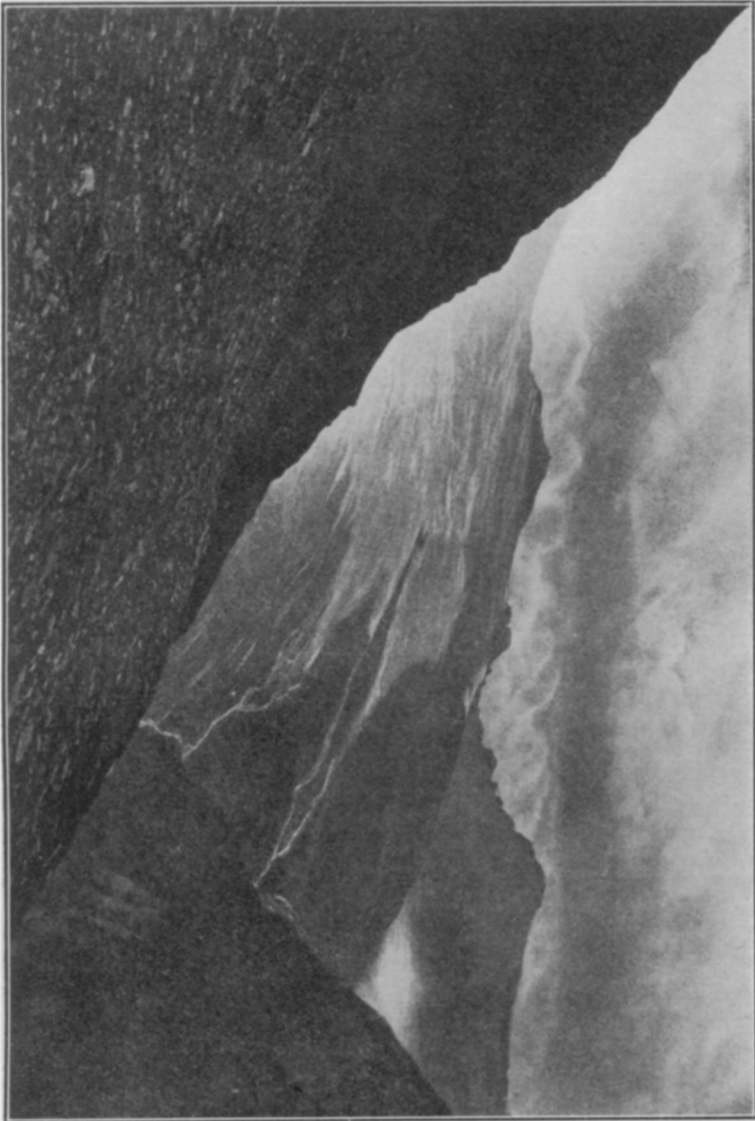
THE SOURCES OF THE RHINE.

This photograph, produced in *La Montagne* (No. 7, 1907), shows the head streams of the Rhine. These little brooks, far up on the slopes of the Adula Mountains, unite to form the Hinter-Rhein or Further Rhine. They are filled with purest glacial water, and we see in the picture the snow and ice extending down the mountain slope a little way below the glaciers that are the perennial fountainhead of the great river.

This mountain slope is a part of the hydrographic centre of the Alps. The eastern and northern slopes of the Adula group send their glacial streams to the Rhine. The drainage of the western slopes reaches the Ticino River and has its outlet in Italy. A little to the west, the heights around St. Gotthard contribute water both to the Rhine and the Rhone systems.

Many other lofty glaciers besides those of the Adula group are feeders of the Rhine. This is the reason why the Rhine is the most useful of all the rivers flowing through Germany. Its facilities for navigation, its great wealth of water, and its exceptional depth make it the most important among the German rivers. In summer, when other rivers, excepting those of the Danube system, shrink greatly

in volume, the Rhine is still copiously fed by the melting of the Alpine glaciers.



THE SOURCES OF THE RHINE.

Reclus says that the Rhine, rising on the slope of the Adula, drops through a chaotic mass of rocks rejoicing in the epithet of "hell." Lower down it traverses many another "hell," the most

famous among which is the fearful gorge of the Via Mala, bounded by precipitous rocks rising to a height of 1,500 feet. Just below that famous cleft in the mountains where the river is confined to a bed hardly thirty feet wide the Rhine is joined by two mountain torrents. One is the Una, whose waters are sometimes as black as ink owing to the triturated slate which they hold in suspension. The other is the Albula or White River, which issues from a gorge, hardly less wild than that of the Via Mala. The Rhine, now an imposing river, is rapidly increased in volume by other tributaries, flows through a wide, alluvial plain, and then enters the ancient lake-basin now nearly filled with alluvium, in which it passes on to Lake Constance.

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

AFRICA.

CLIMATE OF EGYPT.—Egypt may be divided climatologically into the following four regions:

1. The North Coast and the Delta.
2. Middle Egypt down to latitude 27° N.
3. Upper Egypt and the Northern Sudan as far south as latitude 18° N.
4. The rest of the Sudan to latitude 5° N. The Red Sea littoral and the country south of latitude 10° form two divisions.

The first region depends for its climate on proximity to the Mediterranean, and is much affected by the storms of that sea. The prevailing wind is the northeast trade, which here blows rather from the northwest. Storms passing to the north bring south winds, followed by comparatively abundant rain in winter and spring.

The second region forms a transition belt between the first and third. It is near enough to the Mediterranean to feel the influence of the prevailing weather there, but is chiefly influenced by the presence of the desert on both sides.

The third region is beyond the influence of the Mediterranean weather, and is entirely controlled by its proximity to the desert. The northeast trade blows uniformly all the year, and south winds are almost unknown. Rain is limited to occasional falls in thunderstorms.

The fourth region is affected in summer by the monsoon of northeast Africa, but for the rest of the year lies in the belt of the northeast trades. It thus suffers a regular seasonal alteration of weather, dry northerly winds prevailing for rather more than half the year, while moist southerly winds, accompanied by copious rain, blow for the remaining portion.—(*Survey Dept. Egypt. Met. Rept. 1904, Pt. II.*)
R. DEC. W.

LONG-RANGE FORECASTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Conservator of Forests for South Africa, has made a careful study of the rainfall